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MONTEVIDEO

THE CITY OF ROSES

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MONTEVIDEO, THE CITY OF ROSES[1]

MON-TAY-VEE-DAY′-O is about the way the Uruguayans pronounce the name of their capital; not Mon-te-vid′-e-o, as many even fairly well-informed persons in the United States persist in pronouncing it. There are two versions of the story usually told to account for the name, and neither seems entirely satisfactory. In both it is stated that the name originated in an expression used by a pilot or lookout on one of the ships of Magellan's fleet as it sailed into the mouth of the Rio de la Plata on January 15, 1520. The first object to attract the attention of this gentleman was the "cerro" or hill, and he is said to have exclaimed, "*Montem video!*" But why exclaim in Latin? Magellan himself was Portuguese, although at the time in the service of Spain, while the men under him were doubtless both Spanish and Portuguese. Latin was not in general use among adventurous sailors, pilots, or even masters of vessels in those days any more than it is now. And even if the lookout had known Latin, it would have been more natural for him to have expressed surprise or announced an important discovery in his own tongue. Some one evidently thought of this view of the case; so the second version has it that the lookout was Portuguese, and upon seeing the hill called out, "*Monte vide eu!*" Now that happens not to be Portuguese as it is spoken at present. The present tense of the verb *vêr* (to see) is *vejo*, the past (or preterite) *vi;* but it is possible that the obsolete Spanish form of the past tense, *vide*, which is occasionally used even now in some parts of Spanish America, may also have been in use in the Portuguese of the sixteenth century. In that case the expression *monte vide* might have been used, the pronoun *eu* being added for emphasis. However, whether derived directly or indirectly from the Latin, the name means either "I see" or "I saw—a mountain;" so we may let it go at that. It's a fine, sonorous name that was given the city in its infancy, and the valor, energy, and progressiveness of its people have made it famous the world over.

Although the city of Montevideo was permanently founded by the Spaniards, the Portuguese were directly responsible for the selection of the site. The very important matter of the control of that great estuary known as the Rio de la Plata had much to do with the location of Uruguay's fair capital. The Portuguese claimed that under the decree of Pope Alexander VI they were entitled to establish the Rio de la Plata as the boundary line between their possessions

[1] By Edward Albes, of Pan American Union staff.

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THE MONTEVIDEO OF THE PAST.

View of the harbor and city of Montevideo during the first part of the nineteenth century.

MONTEVIDEO IN 1861.

and those of Spain in that section of South America, and hence that the northern or left bank of the river was under their jurisdiction. The Spanish colony of Buenos Aires had been established on a firm basis since 1580, and to offset this advantage the Portuguese governor of Rio de Janeiro determined about a hundred years later to found a settlement almost directly opposite, on the northern bank. As a result the town known as Colonia (Nova Colonia del Sacramento) was founded by the Portuguese in 1680.

When news of this venture came to the governor of Buenos Aires, José de Garro, he at once sent a protest to the Portuguese governor and warned him to vacate. No attention being paid to the protestation, the Spanish governor set himself to gathering a small army of about 3,000 Indians and 300 Spanish soldiers and the same year proceeded to expel the Portuguese invaders vi et armis. The Portuguese governor and garrison were taken as prisoners to Lima, and the town of Colonia became Spanish for the time being.

As soon as this performance of the Spanish governor of Buenos Aires became known to the Portuguese Government it protested vigorously, and, being assured of the support of France, threatened Carlos II of Spain with reprisals unless he disavowed the action of his governor, set free the prisoners, and returned the little colony to Portuguese dominion. This Carlos did forthwith, and Colonia once more was Portuguese, remained at peace for nearly a quarter of a century, grew lustily and throve commercially as an entrepôt for goods destined for the interior of the Spanish possessions in South America. Meanwhile Philip V became the first Bourbon King of Spain, and in 1705 ordered the then governor of Buenos Aires, Valdez Inclan, to oust the Portuguese from Colonia. In the course of time his orders were obeyed, for after a siege of about six months Colonia again fell into the hands of the Spaniards. Then, as the culmination of the War of Succession in Europe, came the Treaty of Utrecht in 1715, and in accordance with one of its provisions Philip V ceded the colony back to Portugal. Great was the indignation of the Spanish colonists, and trouble at once arose over the extent of the Portuguese jurisdiction—a matter which became the subject of a bitter controversy between Spain and Portugal that lasted for years.

It was not long before Portugal realized that if it was to maintain its position in the River Plate region further colonization would be necessary. In accordance, therefore, with this idea, in 1723 an expedition was fitted out in Rio de Janeiro under the command of Manoel Freitas de Fonseca, whose instructions were to proceed to the Rio de la Plata and to establish another colony on its northern bank nearer to the ocean than the location of Colonia. He selected a site on a peninsula which juts out just about where the river and ocean meet, and by so jutting forms the eastern limits of a fine natural

MACIEL WHARF, MONTEVIDEO.

In 1901 the Uruguayan Government began the work of deepening the harbor and constructing the new port works of Montevideo. In certain portions reserved for ocean-going vessels the harbor now has a depth of 32 feet below low-water mark; in other areas used by smaller coasting vessels the depth is about 16 feet. A number of fine docks have been completed, and are equipped with modern stationary and traveling steam cranes and every other modern facility for discharging and loading cargo.

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A DOCK SCENE AT MONTEVIDEO.

Note the seven large steam cranes shown in this picture of only a small section of the improved port. One of the recently completed moles has 15 traveling cranes and 6 that are stationary, all being operated by steam and having a lifting capacity of 2 to 4 tons each.

RIVER STEAMERS TAKING ON PASSENGERS AT MONTEVIDEO.

harbor. On this bay Manoel's engineers began the work of laying out a new town.

News of this aggressive move was soon taken to the governor of Buenos Aires, who happened to be one D. Bruno Mauricio de Zavala, a fighting Spanish noble who had been made a field marshal in recognition of his services to his king and country, and made governor of the Rio de la Plata in 1717. Before the Portuguese had time to complete their fortifications Zavala had gathered a flotilla and embarked with a strong force to attack them. Fonseca, having learned of the warlike preparations, quickly decided that discretion in this case would be the better part of valor, and by the time that Zavala arrived the Portuguese had embarked on their ships and were on the way to Rio de Janeiro.

Zavala, recognizing the strong position and strategic value of the location selected by the Portuguese, took advantage of this opportunity to establish the Spanish occupation of the disputed territory. He at once proceeded to build a fortification, which was known as "El Fuerte de San Jose," and left a garrison of 100 Spanish soldiers and about 1,000 Indians to defend it. Returning to Buenos Aires, he sent a report of his actions to the King of Spain, who approved of everything that had been done, and furthermore recommended that permanent settlements be established at the new location as well as at Maldonado.

An expedition to put down a tentative revolution in Paraguay temporarily delayed the execution of the King's orders, but finally, on December 24, 1726, the city of San Felipe de Montevideo was fully established, seven families, consisting altogether of 37 persons, having been sent over from Buenos Aires for the purpose. A short time thereafter 20 families were induced to come over from the Canary Islands, and thus the little settlement started on its career, a career that has been stormy and strenuous at times, but one that has evoked in its inhabitants the admirable characteristics of love of liberty, sturdiness, and indomitable courage.

Montevideo's history is practically Uruguay's history, and although of absorbing interest in its many heroic and romantic features the limited space allotted to this sketch precludes going into details or even giving a bare outline. Suffice it to say that for many years the country was the bone of contention between the Spaniards and the Portuguese, and at one time (1807) even England fruitlessly stretched out its long arm across the seas to possess itself of this charming region with its delightful climate, its splendid plains, and its wonderful possibilities. The stout-hearted settlers of the Banda Oriental, however, fought stubbornly and long to maintain their liberties, now one and then the other of its enemies being a temporary ally, until finally under their own bold leader, Artigas, whose grandfather had been one of the first settlers of Montevideo, they achieved

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MONTEVIDEAN VIEWS.

Top: A bird's-eye view of a portion of the city of Montevideo. Middle: A view of the artificial lake in Urbano Park. Bottom: View of Montevideo taken from Urbano Park, a portion of which is shown in the foreground.

THE AVENIDA 18 DE JULIO, MONTEVIDEO.

Of the many fine streets and avenues of the city the Avenida 18 de Julio is the most noted. It is a wide and stately thoroughfare lined with shade trees on both sides. It starts from the Plaza Independencia and runs to the Bulevar Artigas, traversing the city east and west, and connects with the Avenida 8 de Octubre, giving the entire street a length of about 2½ miles. It is well lighted by voltaic arc lamps of high power arranged in series of five to every 100 meters, and facing it are some of the finest public buildings and handsomest private residences of the Uruguayan capital.

their independence from Spain. For a time that independence was threatened by the two powerful neighbors, Argentina and Brazil, but in 1828 both of those countries by formal treaty recognized Uruguay as a free and independent Republic, a status that its liberty-loving people have seduously maintained ever since.

For a century and a half after its founding Montevideo grew steadily but slowly. In 1879 it could boast of not more than 70,000 inhabitants. Then came an awakening which resulted in remarkable progress. From an old-fashioned, untidy, overgrown town it has evolved within 40 years into a modern, clean, sanitary, and well-governed cosmopolitan city of 400,000 people in which every up-to-date convenience and improvement in civic life is to be found. In its care for the blind, poor, and defective; in its provision for the safeguarding of the health of its citizens; in its systems of education; in the conservative control of its finances; in short, in the exercise of all of its civic functions there is not a more progressive or better managed city in all the Americas.

To the mind of the writer no adjective so aptly describes the population as well as the city as the word sturdy. As soon as one lands in Montevideo one is impressed with the sturdiness, the self-reliance, the confident independence of the people he meets. They do not "put on airs." There is no effort at gaudy display of any kind. There is no vain boasting. They mean business, to use an expressive Americanism. That is, they are earnest, they are honest, and they are competent—and they know it. When they erect a public building it is solid, substantial, fine in architecture, and eminently suited to the purpose for which it was intended. They are thorough and build from the ground up in everything, whether it is a material structure of steel and stone or an ideal structure of finance and credit. That is what makes the Uruguayan peso worth $1.04 in United States gold; that is what has made Uruguayan bonds in demand in the money centers of the world. Uruguay's credit is high, for her integrity is like her currency—it does not fluctuate. A promise to pay made by the Uruguayan Government means that it will pay. The whole nation is proud of its record in this respect, and any government that failed to live up to its sacred traditions of integrity would be of short duration.

This characteristic competency and efficiency is noticeable in many things in Montevideo. The city's streets are wide, well paved, well lighted, and are able to accommodate the traffic. Its public buildings are artistic, roomy, and perfectly adapted to the uses for which they were intended. Take the Solis Theater, for instance. It is one of the finest and largest in South America, but it was not built merely for display. It was built because the Montevideans love good music and the greatest of European stars in grand opera are brought over to sing for them. Every great singer who is induced to fill an en-

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CALLE SARANDI, MONTEVIDEO.

The Uruguayan capital has something over 300 avenues, streets, and roadways, all of which are well paved and lighted. Calle Sarandi, one of the older streets, is one of the fashionable shopping streets and traverses the retail business section of the city.

THE PLAZA CAGANCHA, MONTEVIDEO.

Another of the artistic open squares of the city. The handsome structure shown at the right side of the picture is the new municipal building, containing the executive offices of the municipality of Montevideo.

THE SOLIS THEATER, MONTEVIDEO.

This is one of the largest and handsomest theaters in South America, in which have appeared many of the world's greatest celebrities in both operatic and dramatic fields.

gagement in Buenos Aires is certain also to appear in Montevideo, and there are so many well-to-do people in the city who are willing to pay even extravagant prices for admission that it takes a very large building to accommodate them. Hence the size of the Solis.

When the Uruguayan Government wants to start something new, like the establishment of a novel feature in sanitation, the introduction of methods of dry farming, or the formation of a new department of governmental service, it goes at the matter in the same efficient and thorough manner. As an instance, some years ago it awakened to the fact that the country was neglecting to develop the fishing industry. The executive officials put the matter before the national congress, which body promptly enacted a law authorizing the organization of a department or bureau of fisheries. The next thing was to get some one who knew how to organize such a bureau, knew the practical as well as the theoretical features, and knew what was needed to equip the institution. A general survey of what other leading countries in the world had done in this line was made, and the conclusion reached was that the United States Bureau of Fisheries was about the best organization of its kind to be found. That being the case, the best thing to do was to get an expert who had been trained in the work of that organization to establish the new bureau. The Uruguayan minister in Washington took up the matter with the proper officials. A careful investigation of a number of experts was quietly made, the right man selected, a salary large enough to get him was offered, and as a result Uruguay has an up-to-date fish commission, with Mr. J. N. Wisner, formerly one of the experts of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, at its head.

The Uruguayan is the product of the free and open life of his great, rolling plains, and when he settles down to city life he must needs have light and air and space to move about in. So, as intimated above, Montevideo is supplied with good, wide streets, about 300 of them, and along their sides are planted rows of fine shade trees. At intervals there are large open squares, laid out in gardens filled with the most exquisite flowers to be found in South America. An ardent love of the beautiful in nature is a characteristic of the people, and in nothing does it find greater expression than in their passion for flowers. The parks, public squares, and private gardens are filled with them, and Montevideo is often called the "City of Roses." Every traveler who visits Montevideo is struck with the beauty and variety of its floral display and many accounts have been written anent this feature of the Uruguayan capital, but the best description the writer has read is by the Rev. Dr. J. A. Zahm in his "Through South America's Southland," from which the following paragraphs are quoted:

> But the gardens! And the flowers! Never have I seen in any part of the world uch marvelous exhibitions of flowering plants and shrubs, native and exotic, as are

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THE PLAZA INDEPENDENCIA, MONTEVIDEO.

Besides the larger parks, such as the Prado and Parque Urbano, there are 12 plazas in the city, all laid out as artistic flower gardens and shaded by ornamental shrubs and large trees. Of these the Plaza Independencia is the largest and most frequented. Among other handsome buildings facing the plaza is the Government Palace, in which are to be found the national administrative and various departmental offices, shown in the extreme left of the picture and surmounted by the flagstaff.

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A SCENE IN ONE OF MONTEVIDEO'S BEAUTIFUL PARKS.

A VERITABLE GARDEN OF ROSES IN THE PRADO, MONTEVIDEO.

The Prado is Montevideo's oldest and most beautiful park. It is a vast expanse of beautiful glades, gardens, lakes, and grottoes, traversed by a picturesque little stream. Its hothouses and greenhouses contain a magnificent collection of tropical plants and shrubs, but its greatest feature is its wonderful rose garden, where bloom some 800 varieties of roses collected from every clime. The arches shown in the picture are covered with climbing roses, and during the summer months the whole rosarium presents a scene of gorgeous floral coloring that can not be described.

found about the homes and quintas of the Montevideans. They surpass in profusion and exuberance even those of Rio de Janeiro, and that is saying very much indeed. California is justly famed as a flowerland. So is the French Riviera. But I have never seen in either of these favored regions of Flora such gorgeous displays of bloom as I have witnessed in and around Uruguay's magnificent capital. With backgrounds of palm, orange, myrtle, magnolia, bamboo, mimosa, alternating with the native paraiso and ombú trees and the Australian eucalyptus, one finds beds of pansies, carnations, marguerites, and lilies, together with hedges of lilac and guelderrose and cineraria, while walls and houses are covered with multi-colored draperies of wistaria, honeysuckle, Bougainvillea, and numerous other creepers of every form and hue.

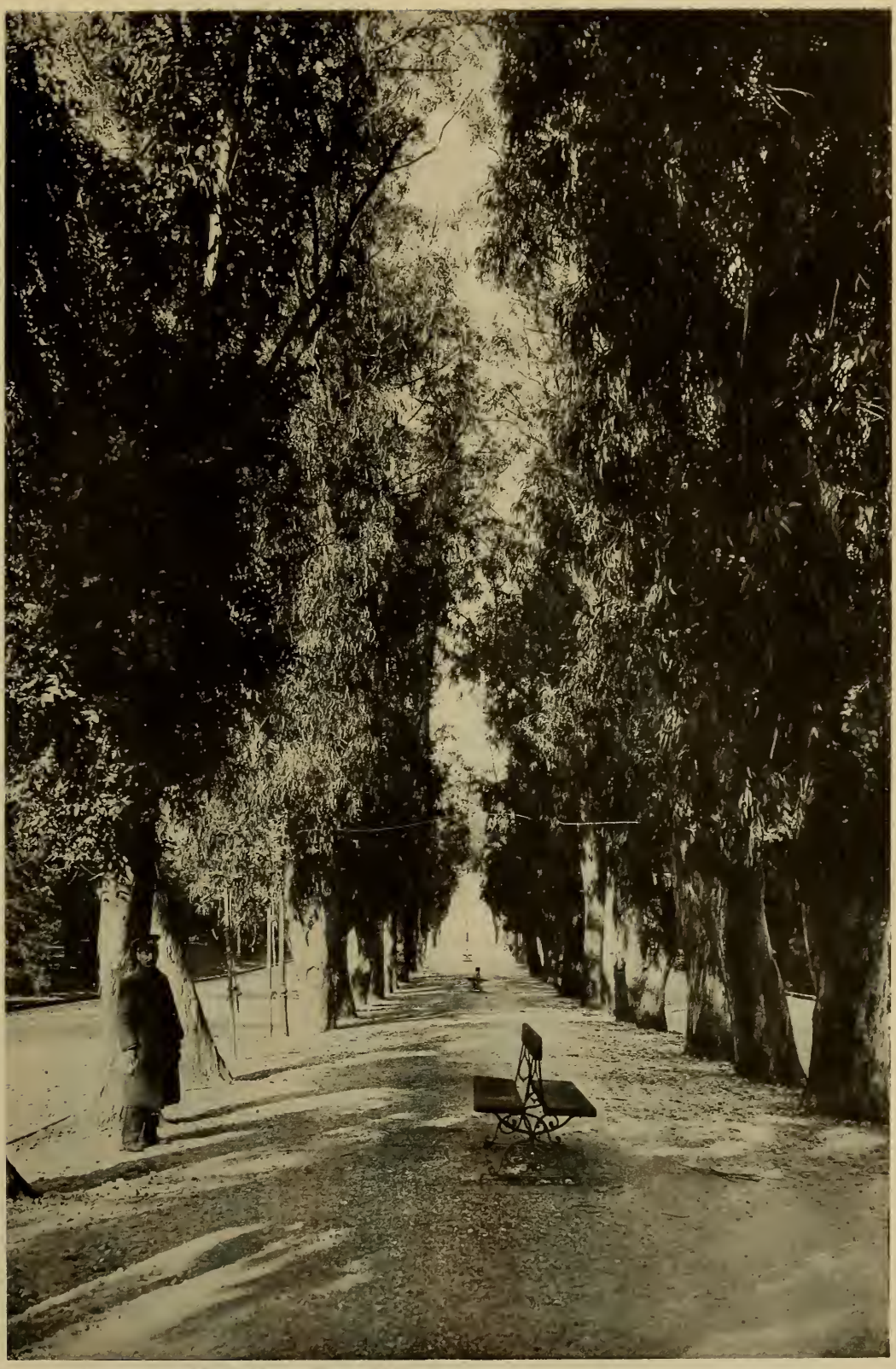
It is, however, in their roses that the Montevideans take their greatest pride. They are found everywhere, in private gardens and in public parks, in clumps and hedges, trained to trellises and columns, or falling in showers over walls and railings. But nowhere are they seen to such advantage as in the Parque Urbano and in the Paseo del Prado—those exquisite pleasure grounds of the national capital. Here there are no less than 800 varieties of roses collected from every clime. The rose bushes themselves number many thousands. The casual observer would say there are myriads of them. They are distributed with the most exquisite taste, and their care, as one sees at a glance, is for the gardeners a labor of love.

One of the principal factors which enters into this floral profusion and makes it possible is the wonderful climate of the country. The mean temperature of Montevideo's winter—if it can be said to have any winters—is about 52° F.; of its spring, 64° F.; its summer, 71° F.; and its autumn, 61° F. The official statistics of the weather bureau for the period from 1906 to 1914, inclusive, show that the mean temperature (under shelter) at the central observatory at Montevideo was 61.23° F. (16.27° C.); the extreme maximum (which occurred Feb. 19, 1913) was 96.2° F. (35.5° C.); the average maximum for the nine years was 90.6° F. (32.6° C.); the extreme minimum (July 19, 1910) was 34.5° F. (1.4° C.); the average minimum for the nine years was 37.8° F. (3.26° C.). The average annual rainfall during this nine-year period was 996.9 millimeters, or about 39 inches. The average of fair, sunshiny days is about 225 per year. Uruguay is therefore often called the "land of sunshine" by travelers from countries where fogs and rains prevail.

Largely because of this salubrious climate and also because of the naturally fine facilities for sea bathing, Montevideo has become the most popular summer resort in South America. Of the fine bathing beaches the most noted are at Los Pocitos, the Playa Ramirez, and Capurro, while others, such as Malvin and Carrasco, are being improved and will soon have the attractive features of the older places. Of these resorts, Pocitos is perhaps the most fashionable and exclusive. It is located about 3 miles from the center of the city and can be reached in 20 minutes by two different lines of street railways, or in less time by automobile. Along the streets leading to it and at the resort itself are to be found hundreds of picturesque villas and artistic summer homes set in gardens of gorgeous flowers and green shrubbery, occupied by wealthy families from various sections of the country,

URBANO PARK, MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo is noted for its seaside resorts and splendid parks. One of the most popular of these delightful health and pleasure resorts is known as the Playa Ramirez, forming a southern suburb, and Urbano Park is the background for this celebrated watering place. One of the features of the park is a large artificial lake, containing over 30,000 cubic meters of water, in which are a number of picturesque islets. Motor launches and rowboats add to the attractive features of the park. The castle on the shore of the lake shown in the background of the picture contains the offices of the management of the park.



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A SHADY ROAD IN URBANO PARK, MONTEVIDEO.

Urbano Park, located immediately behind the famous seaside resort known as Ramirez, is the most frequented pleasure ground in the city. Fine trees, shady paths and drives, wonderful gardens of roses and hundreds of varieties of other gorgeous flowers, sparkling fountains, a large artificial lake, and open spaces for athletic games, all provide attractive features that help to make Montevideo the most popular summer resort in South America.

from Buenos Aires, and even from the southern portions of Brazil. The social season lasts from December to March, inclusive, during which period life at Pocitos is at its gayest. In addition to the private cottages and villas the Pocitos Hotel, a large and well-appointed hostelry of 600 rooms, can accommodate a large crowd of guests. One of its pleasant features is its open-air restaurant, where its customers are served on the wide terrace which faces the bay. The beach is a fine one, and for the convenience of the bathers and for the better observance of the proprieties it is divided into three sections. One section is reserved for ladies and children, one for men only, and the third for mixed bathing, where family groups usually congregate. Running along back of the beach is a raised, well-paved esplanade, which extends about three-fourths of the way around the bay and corresponds to the celebrated "Board Walk" of Atlantic City, United States of America. A plan is now being worked out by which this fashionable promenade is to be extended until it joins that at the Playa Ramirez.

The Playa Ramirez is about a mile closer to the heart of the city than is Pocitos, and is perhaps the most popular and democratic of all of Montevideo's resorts. Besides the exceptionally fine beach and its bathing facilities, Ramirez has as a background for its setting the Parque Urbano, one of the most picturesque and best kept parks in South America. Here are groves of fine trees, gardens filled with exquisite flowers and shrubs, and an artificial lake large enough to accommodate a number of motor boats, gondolas, canoes, etc. The beach and park together offer a splendid playground for adults as well as children, and the management of the resort provides many forms of healthy and innocent amusements for its patrons. A fine hotel has recently been completed and affords ample accommodation to transient visitors.

Montevideo's remarkable progress in recent years has been largely due to the intelligent and efficient manner in which its municipal government has been conducted. At its head is the intendente, or mayor, who is appointed by the National Government, while the members of the municipal council, the legislative body, are elected by the qualified voters of the municipality, which is divided into districts or wards. The work of the municipal government is divided among a number of departments and is conducted much like that of the larger cities of the United States. Especially efficient is the department of public health, which is provided with every modern facility and device to prevent the spread of disease and to care for the sanitary welfare of the citizens. The city is provided with numerous well-equipped hospitals, some devoted to contagious and infectious diseases that might become epidemic, others for ordinary diseases, while special sanitariums are provided for consumptives.

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MONTEVIDEO'S FAMOUS RESORT, POCITOS.

It is located about 3 miles from the center of the city and can be reached in 20 minutes by two different lines of street railways, or in less time by automobile. Along the streets leading to it and at the resort itself are to be found hundreds of picturesque villas and artistic summer homes set in gardens of gorgeous flowers and green shrubbery, occupied by wealthy families of the city itself, from other sections of Uruguay, from Buenos Aires, and even from southern portions of Brazil.

THE "RAMBLA" AND BEACH AT POCITOS, MONTEVIDEO.

"The beach is a fine one, and for the convenience of the bathers and for the better observance of the proprieties it is divided into three sections. One section is reserved for ladies and children, one for men only, and one for mixed bathing, where family groups usually congregate. Running along back of the beach is a raised, well-paved esplanade, which extends about three-fourths of the way around the bay and corresponds to the celebrated "Board Walk" of Atlantic City, United States of America."

The location of the city is such that its drainage facilities are unusually good. The peninsula on which it is built is shaped something like the back of a whale and is almost a solid bank of gneiss overlaid with a comparatively thin stratum of soil. The city's center is about 40 feet above sea level and the ground slopes gradually on both sides, so there is a natural drainage that materially aids the artificial system. With its ideal climate and spendid location supplemented with all the modern comforts and conveniences that the ingenuity of its people can supply, Montevideo has become as nearly an ideal health resort as can be found in the world. Not only is the city clean and healthy, but it is beautiful as well and promises to become even more so.

As an instance showing the care and forethought of the Uruguayan Government in preserving the openness and attractive features of the streets of its cities and the roadways of the country, may be cited the law which went into effect in 1916 and which provides that all buildings on public streets outside of the radius of the city of Montevideo and other urban centers of Uruguay must be constructed at least 10 meters (32.8 feet) from the boundary line of the property. Within the city limits the free space must be at least 4 meters (13.12 feet). These distances of 10 and 4 meters, respectively, are to be measured from the front boundary line of the land to the most salient part of the building, and the space between must not be occupied by steps, balustrade, or ornaments. The law also makes obligatory the construction of fences on property in Montevideo, even if lots are vacant, when pavement has been laid. The fences must be of artistic iron grating, wood, or other suitable material, but never of wire netting, and they must be of the height required by previous regulations.

Montevideo believes in having plenty of light. It was one of the first, if not the first, of South American cities to install an adequate electric-light plant. The streets are always well lighted, but to see them at their best one must be there during the carnival season, when the main thoroughfares and all public buildings are ablaze with thousands of multicolored electric lights. As an instance may be cited the carnival held in February, 1914. During this week of festivity there were 139,703 extra incandescent globes and arc lights used in this manner. The illuminated area began at one of the public squares on the main avenue of the city where there was a large mechanical set piece of a moving chariot from which fell showers of gold poured from a horn of plenty. This figure was 50 feet high by 40 wide, and contained about 12,000 lights. The main street was decorated for 15 blocks with festoons of lights of different colors reaching from side to side. There were 8 festoons to each block, using a total of about 28,000 lights. In the main plaza there were

THE FAMOUS UNIVERSITY OF MONTEVIDEO

The University of Montevideo was founded in 1849, and its various departments are housed in separate buildings especially adapted to each. Of the three departments shown in the above illustrations the one at the top is the new building of the medical department; the one in the middle houses the faculty of enseñanza secondaria, or academic department, which confers the degree of Bachelor of Sciences and Letters; and the one at the bottom is the college of law.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF MONTEVIDEO.

Top: the Chemical Institute, connected with and forming a part of the medical department of the University of Montevideo. Middle: A typical public school of primary grades in Montevideo. Bottom: The School of Agriculture at Sayago, a suburb of Montevideo, formerly connected with the university, but now under an independent faculty and management.

about 30,000 lights arranged in fancy scroll pattern, and in the Cathedral Plaza 60 arc lights and 25,000 incandescents were massed in pyramids 40 feet from the ground. One portion of the main street, extending for two blocks, had 14 varicolored butterflies reaching from side to side and using 5,000 lights. The great Solis Theater was profusely decorated with lights and scenic effects, and all of the other theaters and public buildings were more or less decorated, most of them being wired on the outside so that the lines of the structures were traced in glittering points of light. The beach at Pocitos had tall pyramids of colored lights in which about 16,000 incandescents were used. All of which goes to show that Montevideo knows how to "light up" when the occasion presents itself.

The principal industries of the Republic, as well as those of its capital and chief port, have considerable to do with supplying the world with two of the greatest necessities of mankind—food and clothing. Uruguay is primarily a cattle and sheep country and secondly an agricultural garden spot of the world. As a result, its manufacturing enterprises are almost altogether related to one or the other of these industries, animal products in various forms taking the lead of all others. Over 160 years ago some one happily stumbled on the idea that thousands of pounds of fresh beef usually wasted or fed to dogs could be preserved to the use of man in other sections of the world not so well provided with cattle, and a "saladero" (a meat drying and salting establishment) paved the way for an enormous industry. The jerked beef which enters into the daily rations of many thousands of families in Brazil, Cuba, and various tropical countries, as well as furnishes the meat supply for many of the troops now engaged on the battle fields of Europe, comes chiefly from these great "saladeros" of Uruguay, some 13 or 14 of which are located in the department of Montevideo. One of the interesting sights of the city is to be found in visiting some of these establishments where one may see acres upon acres of posts connected with wire upon which is hung the meat that is dried by the sun. This meat, besides being dried is thoroughly salted, and will keep for a long time under conditions which would spoil it if preserved in any other manner.

Perhaps the most noted manufacturing plant in Uruguay—or, for that matter, in all of South America—is located something like 100 miles from Montevideo at a town called Fray Bentos, on the Uruguay River. It is the "Liebig's Extract of Meat Company." This one enormous industry has carried the name and fame of the beef of Uruguay "even unto the ends of the earth," especially where illness and weakness has needed the saving strength of meat in its concentrated and easily digested form. The plant, started in 1865, has grown to immense proportions. The company raises and fattens

TWO NOTABLE INSTITUTIONS OF MONTEVIDEO.

Upper: The Military Hospital, one of the best equipped institutions of its kind in South America. It is governed by a board composed of the director general of the army medical corps and a number of other directors appointed by the executive council; and the work is intrusted to a managing director and a staff of skilled military surgeons. Lower: The new building which houses the engineering department of the University of Montevideo.

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THE ITALIAN HOSPITAL AT MONTEVIDEO.

In addition to the various hospitals under the direction and management of the Department of National Public Assistance, there are in Montevideo a number of fine private hospitals, among them being the Italian, the Spanish, and the British hospitals. The Italian Hospital is one of the most artistic buildings in the city. The upper picture shows the front exterior; the lower presents a view of the patio or inner court of the building.

many thousands of cattle on its own ranches and buys many thousands more to supply its annual consumption of 200,000 head or more. A trip to this "largest kitchen in the world" is one of the features generally enjoyed by visitors to Montevideo.

Three large modern packing houses, called "frigorificos" in the Spanish-speaking countries, are located in Montevideo. The most recently installed of these is the plant owned by the North American firm of Morris & Co., who about two years ago bought some 208 acres of ground in the outskirts of the city for $155,000 and have since then erected and equipped a plant which is said to have cost over $2,500,000. It has a daily capacity of 1,200 cattle, 1,500 to 2,000 sheep, and as many hogs as are obtainable. The two older plants are owned by Swift & Co. and a British company, respectively. According to the cattle census of 1916 the country has nearly 8,000,000 head, so that the supply is abundantly able to meet the demand of the packers and the jerked-beef plants, all of which combined are said to consume from 600,000 to 700,000 head of horned cattle annually.

Other industries in the country growing out of the cattle business are some 350 dairies, 14 creameries, and 4 tanneries. Manufacturing plants using agricultural products include 115 flour mills and macaroni factories, 3 starch factories, a large sugar refinery, 4 breweries, several distilleries, and 2,266 vineyards and wineries. The spinning and weaving industry is represented in Montevideo by several large woolen mills, well equipped and prosperous. Among other manufacturing plants may be mentioned a rice mill, 43 factories engaged in the tanning and preparation of leather and in the manufacture of boot and shoe soles, 9 canning factories, 16 chocolate and candy factories, 7 match factories, 19 butter and cheese factories, 5 boot and shoe factories, 24 brass and iron foundries, 14 sawmills, 17 tobacco factories, 25 soap factories, several furniture factories, and one of the largest cement plants in South America.

Preeminent among Uruguay's manifold and efficient institutions is its fine educational system. In this respect the Republic has followed its accustomed policy of being up to date and thorough. According to the statistics of 1911 there were 1,011 primary public schools in the country. Primary and graded schools together numbered 1,310, the number of pupils attending being 137,000. The population at that time was 1,094,688, so that there was one public school for every 843 inhabitants. Many new schools have been added to the number since this census was taken, but exact figures are not available to the writer. However, this showing of six years ago is an indication of the Uruguayan appreciation of the benefits of general education for all the people.

As to higher education, what may be termed the capstone of the entire educational structure of the country is the celebrated Univer-

THE PENITENTIARY AT MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo has one of the finest and most modernly equipped penal institutions in South America. The top picture shows the main building surrounded by its great wall, with the administration building and the residence of the director and assistant director of the prison on either side in the foreground; the middle picture shows a portion of the main building and a section of the surrounding wall as it is patrolled by the guards; and the lower picture shows an interior view of one of the halls of the main prison, with its three tiers of cells

sity of Montevideo, founded in 1849. This institution has a number of departments, each under a special faculty. Among these are, in addition to the strictly scientific and literary course which leads to the degree of bachelor of science and letters, the departments of law and sociology, medicine, pharmacy, mathematics, commerce, veterinary science, and agronomy. Each of these departments is provided with special facilities, such as libraries, museums, laboratories, etc., while the members of the various faculties are specialists in their respective lines.

It is perhaps largely due to the advanced educational methods of the Republic that the Government of Uruguay has for the past 15 or 20 years been among the most progressive in the world. Uruguay does not wait for some other country to try out a new idea in government. It tries the experiment itself, and if the innovation proves to be good it is retained; otherwise it is soon rejected. As instances of advanced ideas in democratic government may be cited the following legislative measures which have been adopted in the last two years: A law providing for Government control of the telegraph, telephone, and postal services; a law providing an 8-hour day for workingmen; a workmen's compensation law; the taxation of advertising; and a rigid bank-inspection law.

These are but a few of the noteworthy features of the Republic of Uruguay and its modern capital. There are many others that can not be dealt with in this brief sketch. One of the most agreeable impressions that the stranger who visits Montevideo receives is that of the sincerity of the welcome extended to him. The people seem genuinely glad to have foreigners visit their city, and somehow they manage to make a North American feel very much at home. At least that was the experience of the writer, and it is with unalloyed pleasure that he recalls every moment of his stay in Montevideo—the "City of Roses."

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